

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

Democracy in Maryland.

We have waded through a full report of the proceedings of the recent ratification meeting at Baltimore, not only because it was one of the largest and most important Democratic gatherings which has been convened since the nomination of Seymour and Blair, but because we were curious to see by what arguments their election would be advocated in the State affectionately apostrophized in the favorite rebel song as "Maryland, my Maryland."

The President of the meeting, in his opening remarks, eulogized the New York Convention, because, as he alleged, it "presented a most interesting and inspiring spectacle in the fraternal reunion of gallant soldiers of the North and South, representative survivors of those embattled hosts whose stubborn valor upon a thousand fields prolonged a civil contest through the vicissitudes of four long and bloody years."

The second speaker was Hon. C. A. Eldridge, the Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin, whose name figures frequently in the reports of colloquial debates in the House of Representatives. He delivered a speech which reproduced the leading ideas of the famous and favorite Democratic editor of Wisconsin, Brick Pomeroy.

"The motive which actuates this radical party in opposing reconstruction is irritated by the opposition of Massachusetts, who fears that her influence as a manufacturing State may be overcome by Louisiana, Alabama, and other agricultural States, and thus she displays in her selfishness which caused her to influence the passage of an act by Congress to tax whisky two dollars per gallon, and immediately afterwards to pass a prohibitory law in the State, so that her citizens would not pay any portion of this tax."

The advocates of prohibition in Massachusetts will be much surprised to learn that the object of their labors was to evade a tax rather than to promote what they believed to be a moral reform, and among all the reasons yet given for preferring the Congressional plan of reconstruction to the policy of the President, we have seen nothing yet equal to the allegation that the manufacturing interests of the North would be injured by the latter and benefited by the former.

Another speaker was Governor Swann, who began by asserting that the meeting he had addressed in Philadelphia, immediately after the adjournment of the Tammany Hall Convention, was one of the largest that had ever been assembled in this city on a similar occasion, and who discussed at length various issues, taking care to deny in the most emphatic terms that the Democratic party favored any form of repudiation. On that topic, Eldridge who probably shared the views of his co-laborer Pomeroy preserved a significant silence.

Baltimore as a commercial and manufacturing city whose prosperity was greatly promoted by the measures which prevented the success of the schemes devised by her Democratic politicians to unite her fortunes formally with the Rebellion, evidently contains too many citizens interested in the preservation of the public credit to render it expedient to advocate in her precincts the repudiation dogmas which the Democracy love to dwell upon at points further South, and in the West.

The next speaker was a flowery orator named William Pinkney Whyte, whose effort was noted for a remarkable attempt to prove that all the friends of all the aspirants for the Democratic nomination were under special obligations to support Horatio Seymour. He contended that the friends of Johnson should support him because Seymour had eulogized

the President's services to the Democratic party; that the friends of Hendricks should support Seymour because the New York delegates had voted for the Indiana candidate; that the friends of Chase should support Seymour because he had sincerely favored the nomination of the Chief Justice, and that the friends of Pendleton should support Seymour because their leader had suggested Seymour's nomination. This reasoning is at least ingenious, but in view of the accumulating testimony that the New York wire-pullers in turn deceived all the candidates, it would be more logical to conclude that Seymour has no special claim upon the friends of any of his rivals.

The force of this standard appeal of the true blue orators of the party was sadly weakened by the fact that the report of his remarks is followed by letters received from such prominent representatives of the old Whig party as William B. Reed, of this city, and Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; the latter claiming that "the principles of the New York Convention are in fact Whig principles, and all Whigs, who value consistency and constitutional liberty, should rally with enthusiasm to the support of the platform and nominees of the New York Convention."

Calinness Amid the Coming Storm. We are now on the eve of a national political campaign, one which threatens to rival in bitterness of feeling and party asperity any which has ever before visited our country. Judging from the evidences at hand, we see good reason for anticipating the wildest excitement. The issues involved are of a kind to excite the worst passions. On them the parties are diametrically divided. There is no neutral ground between them. There is no common platform on which they can stand. Two great questions are to be settled. The one involves the decision of the finances of the nation. In it every man, woman, and child is directly interested. The proposition of one party is to rob the other of a portion of its wealth. It is to throw national honor to the winds, and adopt as the rule of action merely, whether we have the right to violate obligations—no matter whether we have right on our side. This issue alone would be sufficient to cause unparalleled bitterness. The moment a man's pocket is affected, we reach his temper, and we therefore predict an asperity fortunately as rare as it will be bitter. The East and West stand opposed on this question, and each section is again subdivided. Every city has the adherents of both repudiation and redemption. It will therefore take but a little spark to provoke collision and lead to bloodshed.

If the division of sentiment between the East and West is of a character to threaten difficulty, what is the nature of the issues in the South? The test question in which the people, black and white, in the reconstructed States are called upon to settle is whether one race has any political rights which the other is to treat with respect. Shall the blacks of the South be citizens or serfs? Shall they have the ballot and freedom, or shall they be deprived of these dearly-bought rights, and made helpless in the presence of their enemies? The Democratic party propose to deprive the colored men of their right of suffrage. To deprive them of suffrage is to remove from them the great safeguard—the only safeguard of their liberties. They do not feel a spontaneous interest in the issue. They do not feel a kind of semi-curiosity as to what is the result. It is a direct personal matter with each one of them. Whether Grant and Colfax, or Seymour and Blair are elected, means to them something of the deepest and most overwhelming interest. Can they be expected to look calmly on, and not be in a state almost combustible? It will need but a little provocation—a slight additional taunt to lead from words to blows—from the political meeting to the personal encounter.

What, then, is the unfortunate prospect of our nation, a prospect fraught with danger, and which may lead to disastrous results in the course of a few months? What, then, is the duty of all good citizens of both parties? We counsel all to avoid adding to the flame by any exhibition of personal malevolence or by incendiary speech or writing endangering that quiet which is founded on but the frail foundation of mutual concession. We have shown that the issues are of a character to lead to malice. The smallest conflicts may, in the condition of public feeling, lead to disastrous results. Let us then hope that, in the discussion of the issues involved, there will be brought to bear a spirit of temperate investigation, which will favor of the true magnitude of the questions to be settled. It is a great people meeting together at a great election, to decide on its national policy. The design is to secure a true exposition of the wishes of the majority. Whatever that majority may think, it is the object of the election to develop. Why then should taunts and threats be the standard political tactics of the day? Why not have calm argument and settled action?

When we say calm argument, we mean only in a comparative sense. A popular argument is calm which does not cause ill-feeling, which does not tend towards tumult. Let the speakers on both sides remember the state of the popular feeling, and leave to the demagogue the thankless task of ranting. It will be by deliberation that votes will be won, not by bombastic gesticulation, far less by incipient tumult. In speech, action, and writing let all remember, that far above all partisan triumph, far above all consideration of section or sect stands the great crisis of national security and public peace, and whether by word or act, tends towards its destruction, is a demagogue, whom the people should remember only to despise.

Will Andrew Johnson Attempt a Coup d'Etat?

Somewhat apprehensions are shown by many of our contemporaries at the probable attempt by Andrew Johnson at what might be termed a coup d'etat, that is to say, that now Congress has adjourned, having the power in his own hands, he may attempt to carry out what might be designated as the Blair policy. They saw a little foreshadowing of this, as they supposed, in his veto message of the other day, in which he declared that the only legitimate State governments in the South are those which he established; he further declared that the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held in the Southern States must be derived from the governments instituted before the 4th of March, 1867; he also said that all the State governments organized under the acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control are illegitimate and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President, in pursuance of the acts passed since the 27th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

This is the President's opinion. He has at various times had opinions, and he has at various other times dispensed with them, and adopted others. The big talk of Frank Blair and Wade Hampton will amount to but big talk after all; for putting together their opinions with Andrew Johnson's, the carrying out of a coup d'etat-like policy is a very different matter in this country from what it has been in France. An 18th Brumaire is not to be thought of. What then? a copy of Louis Napoleon's? Only to think—General Blair the St. Arnaud, Mr. Seward the De Morny; who will be the General Magnan? There are, to be sure, a few trifles to be taken into consideration. The commander of our army and the Secretary of War are both too good Republicans, as we all know, to be used as tools on such an occasion to arrest our Representatives before daylight, as the members of the French Legislative Assembly were arrested. Whatever he may be able to do, he will not attempt to inaugurate such a bloody policy as some of our friends may think. No, there need be no fear of a coup d'etat. And there is, in truth, something almost ludicrous in the very thought. Our Generals Cavignac, Randon, and Changarnier, our Representatives Thiers, and Odilon Barrets may also quietly repose in their beds. It would take a different man from Andrew Johnson, and a different country from the United States to try a fancy experiment of this kind.

MR. WELLS'S REPORT.—Certain Democratic journals have lately labored hard to induce the belief that our national expenses are enormous, that the public debt is being increased instead of diminished, that taxation is more onerous, and that the Republican party, having a two-third majority in both Houses, is responsible therefor. In answer to certain inquiries of the Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, Special Commissioner Wells has written a letter, elsewhere printed, containing the following specifications:—

I. That the national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially \$406,300,000, and the aggregate expenditures \$378,200,000, leaving a surplus of \$28,100,000 on account of interest on the public debt, (nearly \$10,000,000 of this being due mainly to the reduction of the aggregate of the national debt on the compound interest notes, and which will not appear in future interest disbursements,) thus leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures, for the year ending June 30, of \$28,100,000.

II. Since the war the amount of taxes abated or repaid is \$107,200,000, and coincident with this reduction the aggregate of the national indebtedness has been reduced \$250,000,000. On this statement the reduction of the interest, at the rate of one per centum, would be fifteen millions per annum.

III. The aggregate expenses of the War Department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were \$97,177,000, of which 79 per cent. of the whole being used during the last nine months of 1865, in paying off our troops and other military expenses. The balance, \$22,228,000, covered the cost of fifty months, and represents disbursements further continued upon the termination of the war, regular expenses, the maintenance of the army, and the payment of bounties (\$49,382,850), payment for property destroyed in the military service (\$11,950,000), reimbursement of State claims (\$4,000,000), and the Harbor Improvements, fortifications, Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of Reconstruction, etc.

IV. From April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the expenditures of the Navy Department were \$13,119,200, and 45 per cent. of this, or \$5,951,300, were disbursed in the nine months succeeding the termination of the war. The balance covers the regular expenses of the navy for thirty months ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements of prize money and the settlement of contracts made before the war ended.

V. No department of the Government has been so miserably mismanaged as the Freedmen's Bureau. They have never failed to magnify three fold the cost of that institution. Mr. Wells shows that, since its organization in 1865, down to June 30, 1868, its expenses were only \$6,670,000. This disposes of one-half of the false statements of the cost of that Bureau, which were used to draw down money from the Treasury to alleviate the sufferings of whites, the Democrats might be ashamed into stopping the other half of their abuse.

Finally, the expenses contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating Reconstruction have been \$2,544,700, which is no far below the amount given by the Democratic candidate for the President and his followers.

and would die in that belief if called on. They even feel indulgent towards the Fenians for having been the occasion of this welcome visit from the representatives of her Majesty's Royal Navy. The Cherub left on Monday for Goderich, on Lake Huron.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is charged with being the founder of Andersonville Prison. He had nothing whatever to do with the Andersonville Prison. The place was subjected, and the tortures and starvation of that Golgotha were devised and superintended by the Rebel General Winder, who was sent from Richmond by Jeff. Davis for that purpose. At that time, General Brown, in consequence of his opposition to Davis' tyrannical and centralizing policy, had become so odious to the Richmond authorities that he was neither consulted nor permitted to have any voice in what was done by the Rebel Government, even in Georgia.

The Maine Standard (Dem.) makes the following significant apology:—"But suppose he (Horatio Seymour) had sympathized with the Rebellion, what then? Would it follow that because he was wrong in one instance he must be wrong on the new and living issues of the hour? The rebellion is ended and the question for common sense people is not who was right on that question, but who is right now. If Grant is not elected by clean majority of the white people of the country, the Democrats will not submit. The Democrats declined to submit to the election of Lincoln until they were induced to do so by the forcible arguments of a certain Union man, who was there, as now, under the leadership of General Grant."

—Voorhees has been making a great fuss about tax on, and he made so much fuss about it that the printer was locked up, and it was found that Daily's tax amounted to eighty-seven and a half cents in five years. Voorhees is not the only one.

—A new drink in Boston is called the "Butter cocktail." You stir it with a spoon, squirt one eye, gulp it down, and put the spoon in your pocket.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT SUNBURN, USE WRIGHT'S SOLIDIFIED Glycerine. It is a delicate, elegant, and refreshing toilet soap, sold by all Druggists, A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 614 CHESTNUT STREET, 24

PARTEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7141

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The several named districts against persons liable to tax on incomes, profits, and gains, from any source, including, but not limited to, salaries, wages, dividends, interest, and annuities, for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been assessed, notice is hereby given that all such persons are required to pay the same on or before the 25th day of August, 1868, by which date the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced, will have accrued.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a special meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed herefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run, surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 22801

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 1, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, on the 30th instant. All payables at this office. 6192m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RAHWAY CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Board of Directors declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, on the 30th instant. All payables at this office. 6192m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, July 1, 1868, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 1, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, on the 30th instant. All payables at this office. 6192m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIKE A FRAGRANT OASIS AFTER a desert of barrenness, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," seems to the man of practically taste and refined culture, whose by accident he has been restricted for a time to the ordinary articles for the handkerchief, sold by all druggists.

WFST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 1, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to that of wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that cause the nervous system, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, dyspepsia, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market, and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. WINE, No. 602 ALBION STREET, N. Y.

BACHELORS HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect hair restorer, reliable, instantaneous, no disappointment, no ridiculous tints, restores the hair to its natural color, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied, at each of our Wigs Factories, No. 427 and 429, New York.

THE AMERICAN

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO. Having by special subscription disposed of 2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock, Thereby securing to its Treasury

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, Now offers to the Public, AT PAR (\$100 PER SHARE), One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the machinery is complete. The Company own PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that material being the essential ingredient in its production. It owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 3000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

No. 15 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA. All communications by mail will receive prompt attention. By order of the Board, W. R. PHELPS, TREASURER. 712 mwt4p

SOAP.

The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated, Family and Fancy Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe that such 'so-called cheap or low-priced' Soaps, being necessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Soaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing that time has now put a really superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Soap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

MERINO SOAP.

The superiority of the materials used, and the chemical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most delicate fabric, whilst its washing or detestive properties are truly astonishing. The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour in the solution, its extraordinary detestive properties will be more fully obtained. One pound will go as far as three pounds of any of the many so-called 'cheap' soaps, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market.

SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS IN SOAPS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND WHOLESALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS, 17, 27, and 31 McKONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., No. 21 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Or No. 30 BARCLAY Street, New York.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner, there is no soap in the world. It has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering quality of genuine castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 16 59 5040

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

Match for \$500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Harness. Thursday, 30th July, at 3 P. M. JAMES McCUSKER & M. RUBY, Wm. CARSON blk. m. VICTORIA. Owners to drive. Admission, \$1. 712 21

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT \$1, \$1.25, LINED, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, and upwards. A. D. HARRIS, No. 21 EIGHTH STREET. 712 1m

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. THE HAZARDING HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified persons very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South Fourth Street. 712 1m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for gentlemen only, at No. 110 WALNUT STREET. 712 61

CLOTHING.

LET'S GO OUT OF TOWN!

So hot! So hot! I'm almost frantic To some myself In the salt A instant! So hot! So hot! I've a bit of a notion To visit the shore Of the roaring Ocean Hot city life Is an awfully slow thing, So I'll go and get Some good summer clothing, And I'll take a rest For a little while—and Enjoy the surf Of the Great Cape Island!

Go, good friend! Having first rigged yourself out in one of our ELEGANT SUMMER SUITS, of the note, price four dollars a day, board and lodging extra, the public will gain admirably upon you, and you will wear folks say "THAT MAN GOT THOSE ELEGANT CLOTHES AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IN FULL GUARANTEE. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 612 2m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Mineral Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenade in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all combine to make the place healthful, cool and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure. Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrights town, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills. THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House, JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages. 712 mwt4

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP." NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desiring to spend Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M. Lines leave Philadelphia every Sunday at 7 P. M. Gap daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. 712 mwt4 W. H. GAZMERE, Agent.

HYGICNA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE, In new open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Cape. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry A. C. to the wharf. FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. Post Office address, Deaksville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 30 to OCTOBER 1. Terms, \$4-50 per day, or \$28-00 per week. Stages connect as usual with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 7 P. M. (Sundays) CHARLES L. BRADY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J., was opened on the 23rd of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing rooms standing directly at a point on the Delaware Bay, the house, the lawn, the surf, and with the shade trees upon the lawn, the house must surpass any other at the Cape, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., BOLTON'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa. 612 mwt4

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests. Must be under the direction of Simon Hassler. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to BROWN & WOELFFER, Proprietors, 612 mwt4 ATLANTIC CITY, OR NO. 827 RICHMOND STREET.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS OF the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. ROBERT L. FRY 712 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESTNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.) Two communicating rooms vacant. Apply on the premises, or at No 102 WALNUT STREET. 712

AZURENE, A CONCENTRATED INDIANO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Patent Pocket Pencil on Emery Bar in each Twenty Cent Box. (712 mwt4) For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.